

Fair and colder Sunday.
Monday and Tuesday fair.

The Washington Times

FIVE SECTIONS
Fifty-two Pages

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PUBLIC QUICK IN ENDORSING 75 CENT GAS

Madden Receives Letters
From Citizens Praising
His Efforts to Secure
Cheaper Gas.

"We have no votes, but we have rights."
"We want 'a square deal' from powerful corporations."
"Patience has ceased to be a virtue."
"Have borne unsatisfactory conditions in patience."
"We have received scant attention from railroads."
"Must pay two fares to ride nine blocks."

Letters from an interested and grateful public are pouring into the office of Representative Madden of Illinois, thanking him for introducing his two bills to reduce the price of gas in the District of Columbia to 75 cents and to regulate the street car companies here.

These letters, signed by individuals and officials of citizens' associations, declare that practically the entire population of the District of Columbia will be a unit in supporting both the gas and the street car bill. They point out that there has been in recent years a constant demand by the public for the very reforms advocated in the Madden bills. They refer Mr. Madden to the records of various citizens' associations, and to the letter files of the offices of the District Commissioners.

Ready to Present Grievances.
In many of these communications it is set forth that, if public hearings are given on the bills, the citizens' associations will have representatives present to give the taxpayers' views of the questions. One writer declares that he has already written to Senator Gallinger, chairman of the Senate District Committee, and Representative Babcock, chairman of the House District Committee, urging the passage of the two bills.

The following are extracts from some of the many letters already received by Mr. Madden:
"As a citizen here, I want to congratulate you on the interest you show in District affairs in the two bills you have introduced, especially the gas bill. A great many of our citizens of late years live in flats and have to do most of their cooking by gas, which increases their expenses from \$5 to \$10 per month as long as the price of gas remains at its present high rate."

"We have no votes here, but we have rights, and we can appreciate men like you who want to secure for us a square deal against powerful corporations. A CITIZEN."

Suffered in Patience.

"Any bill introduced in Congress having for its object a betterment of the street railway service of this District creates immediate interest in the more or less patient public which has borne with the very unsatisfactory conditions until patience has ceased to be a virtue. Your bill introduced yesterday has attracted the attention of the committee on railroads of the Takoma Park Citizens' Association. Our attractive suburban community of 1,500 people, located five miles north of the city, has for years appealed to the Washington Railway and Electric Company for a service that would at least not be a handicap to our growth and development. We have received scant attention from the railroad managers, and we are now earnestly appealing to Congress for relief. Help us. J. H. CLARK, "Chairman Committee on Railroads, Takoma Park Citizens' Association."

Two Fares for Nine Blocks.

"I live at Fourth and K streets northeast, just nine blocks from the Library of Congress, where I am often called in connection with my work on copyright matters, and to reach the Library I must pay two street car fares. If I want to go to the Baltimore and Ohio Depot, I must also pay two street car fares. This distance is also nine blocks."

"I hope the universal transfer system will be made a law, and I know these sentiments are general among the people. J. J. SULLIVAN, "Chairman Copyright Law Committee, International Typographical Union." All the letters Mr. Madden has received are of this nature, expressing the people's demand for cheaper gas and better street car facilities. Mr. Madden is keeping them carefully tabulated, and will probably submit them to the Congressional Committee on the District of Columbia as evidence of the people's desire for the reforms his bills strive to make into law.

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MRS. BLAINE, JR., GRANTED DIVORCE IN RECORD TIME

Judge Hurries Hearing
So She Can Catch Train
For Washington.

YANKTON, S. D., Dec. 22.—Mrs. James G. Blaine, Jr., secured a divorce from her husband, James G. Blaine, Jr., son of the late statesman, today after a short hearing before Judge Smith. The case was hurried so that Mrs. Blaine could spend Christmas with her parents, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Hichborn, in Washington.

Took Just an Hour.
It required just one hour from the convening of the evening session of the court to hear the wife's tale of trouble, which she had to repeat very fast for Judge Smith to sign the decree of divorce, and for a carriage to bear the divorced Mrs. Blaine to the station, half a mile away, where she caught her train for Washington. She said nothing about returning to South Dakota, although she had insisted to the court that she came here to make the State her permanent residence.

No Protest to Appeal.
At the trial court for the husband made merely the legal appearance offering no protest to the granting of the decree. Judge Smith listened attentively with the entry docket before him while the beautiful woman told of her humiliation as the wife of young Blaine. She had realized when she married him that he was not entirely decorous, but she believed she could reform him. But her failure was complete.

Train Couldn't Wait.
She married him July 4, 1901, but had not lived with him for nearly two years, being at home with her parents. The story was cut short for the train would not wait.

CHOATE'S DAUGHTER
DISCOVERS FIRE

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—A small blaze in a chimney of Joseph H. Choate's house this evening caused much excitement in the household of the former Ambassador to the Court of St. James. The fire was discovered by Miss Mabel Choate, daughter of Mr. Choate. The former ambassador telephoned the fire department, and the blaze was extinguished. There was no damage.

DEATH IN DUEL WITH KING GANG

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 22.—Archie Buchanan, town marshal of Mt. Oliver, forty miles south of here, was instantly killed, and George Brett, station agent of the Ship Island road, was seriously wounded in a street duel this afternoon with the King Gang, a family of neighborhood desperadoes. More than one hundred shots were fired during the encounter.

STATUE CRAZE AFFLICTS EMPEROR OF GERMANY

BERLIN, Dec. 22.—The Kaiser is afflicted with the statue craze. Since he ascended the throne he has added 114 statues to the sculpture of Berlin, and in the Thiergarten about fourteen statues are erected every year by his command. A story is being told in Berlin and Munich studios that the well-known Munich sculptor, Adolf Hildebrand, frankly told the Emperor lately that the monuments in the Silesian square, which are the Kaiser's chief pride, were a scandal to Berlin.

IT WOULD NOT SUR- PRISE ME IF THERE SHOULD BE AN IN- FLUX OF 100,000 COL- ORED PEOPLE TO WASHINGTON.

—Dr. William E. Chancellor,
Superintendent of Schools.

COLOR QUESTION IS PARAMOUNT —CHANCELLOR

Superintendent Thinks
Cardozo Decision May
Bring 100,000 Ne-
groes Here.

Caustic Comment.

This decision gives the teachers a life annuity. They are in absolute control. Unless Congress changes the act, I and the Board of Education have no voice in the matter. The writing of an anonymous letter of this character is sufficient cause for dismissal. A white man would never have been reinstated.—Dr. Chancellor on the Cardozo Decision.

"It's difficult to say who's going to control school affairs in Washington now—the courts, Congress, or the Board of Education. It really appears that in future our school system is to be run by the teachers themselves, upheld by the courts."

"This decision gives the teachers a life annuity. They can't be discharged nor suspended. They are in absolute control. It is now practically useless for me to issue orders because I can't enforce obedience."

It was in this manner that Dr. Chancellor, superintendent of the local school system, summed up the situation as developed since the Supreme Court yesterday declared illegal the dismissal of Francis L. Cardozo, the deposed supervising principal of the thirteenth division of the colored schools, the decision being delivered by Justice Anderson, who directed that a writ of mandamus be issued against the Board of Education compelling the reinstatement of Cardozo.

Reinstatement Sure.

When seen by a Times representative at his home last night, Dr. Chancellor said:

"Yes, Cardozo will have to be reinstated. There is nothing else to do in the face of the decision rendered. There is also nothing in the theory that he can be suspended after being reinstated, pending a formal investigation of the charges against him. All the investigation possible has been had and there is no authority for his suspension. 'In fact, it appears,' he continued, 'that we have no authority in the premises at all. Unless Congress changes the act regulating the Washington school system, I had the board of education have practically no voice in its management. The courts have taken the matter in charge. I have not read the decision in its entirety but must say it is very far reaching.'

"I understand that it has been decided that Cardozo was 'both an officer and a teacher.' It is just as reasonable to say that an animal is both an animal and a fowl, or that a business man who comes home late at night and reviews his boy's lesson is a school teacher."

Not Much Teaching.

"As to the statement made that Cardozo devoted only about an hour a day to official duties and the balance in teaching—it is simply absurd. It is just the reverse. Cardozo could not attend to the duties of his office unless he remained in it the major portion of his time. He might occasionally hear a lesson as he paused in his rounds, just as I do."

"He was an officer, recognized as such, and paid as such. I presume it will now be in order for him to receive both an officer and a teacher's pay. According to this ruling, when I visit a school I become a principal, when I am in a classroom I am a teacher, and if I converse with a pupil I become a pupil."

"You may say that before going South I visited ninety-one school buildings in Washington, and in only one of them did I find the supervising principal teaching a class."

"But, regarding the merits of the case and of the man, Cardozo is primarily not fit for the position. He admitted to me that he had criticized his superior, and while disclaiming the authorship of the anonymous letters he said that the sentiments expressed in them were his and that the handwriting was similar to his. The writing of an anonymous letter of this character is to my mind in itself sufficient cause for the dismissal of its author."

Cardozo Not Fit.

"Cardozo is not suitable for a principal of schools. There is no one to my mind more despicable than a person who would write anonymous letters."

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ROOSEVELT BLAMES SPEECH OF FORAKER FOR MACKLIN ATTACK

President says Foraker caused the shot.



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

SENATOR FORAKER.

Foraker called dismissal of negroes unjust.

Drag Entombed Miner From Earthen Prison; Faced Death 15 Days

Hicks, Man Caught by Bakersfield Cave-In,
and Kept Alive in Cramped Position,
Taken Out—Tells of Horrors.

BAKERSFIELD, Cal., Dec. 22.—L. B. Hicks, the miner who has been imprisoned under tons of earth for fifteen days, was rescued at 5:30 o'clock this evening.

Hicks was nearly crazed with joy when his rescuers drew him weakened body from beneath the tram car under which he had been pinned since the tunnel fell in. The hardened miners wept as Hicks tried to thank them. Outside a crowd around the tunnel shaft had heard the signal. Bakersfield was in a frenzy of joy. Cannon boomed and the bells in the churches tolled. Men and women flocked to the streets and there held parties of congratulations.

Hicks was brought from his perilous position when his rescuers completed a scaffolding to prevent a fall of boulders.

DARING PLOT TO WRECK CAR IS FRUSTRATED

Boldly conceived and daringly executed, an attempt was made to wreck a train on the Washington, Alexandria and Mt. Vernon electric railway, between Braddock Heights and Spring Park, Va., shortly before 9 o'clock last night.

The hundred or more men, women, and children who were sitting and standing in the cars on their way to Alexandria, escaped with a slight shaking up. Presence of mind on the part of Motorman Enoch Davis prevented the wheels of the motor from going over the tie lying across the rails. No damage was done to the cars.

Gainey Under Arrest.

Held on suspicion of being the person who placed the tie on the track, Frank L. Gainey is locked up in Alexandria, and will be given a hearing in the mayor's court tomorrow.

Gainey says he lives in South Patrick street, Alexandria. He denies that he was near Spring Park any time during the evening, but the police say they have witnesses to prove that he was in the neighborhood of the spot where the tie was thrown on the rails.

Extra train No. 27, composed of a motor and trailer, in charge of Motorman Davis and Conductor F. J. Higgins, left the Mt. Vernon station at 8:45 o'clock last night. Both cars were crowded with Christmas shoppers. Many stops were made along the line, and Motorman Davis was some minutes behind time when he reached Braddock Heights.

After passing that station Davis put on full speed, and the train went whizzing along the tracks at a rate of forty-five miles an hour. A powerful searchlight lighted the track fifty feet ahead of the motor. This probably saved the lives of the passengers.

The wheels struck the eighty-pound tie and shoved it along thirty yards or more. By that time Davis had wound the brake up as tight as possible and brought the heavy motor to a standstill. Passengers who were thrown from their seats to the floor by the sudden stop scrambled to their feet. Everyone rushed for the door to learn the cause of the hold up.

At the Washington office of the railway company it was stated that no one was injured and no damage was done. Superintendent Joseph Colvin will detail Detective T. H. Travers to make an investigation of the case today.

(Continued on Tenth Page.)

President Makes Start- ling Statement About Senator's Address.

New Inquiry Ordered in Troop Riots at Brownsville.

President Roosevelt is convinced that the speech by Senator Foraker in the Senate Thursday, in defense of the colored troops of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, discharged for their connection with the Brownsville riots last August, was largely responsible for the shooting of Capt. Edgar B. Macklin, of Company C, Twenty-fifth Infantry, at Reno, Okla., Friday night.

The President is prepared to give his Senatorial critics all the facts that can be had about the Brownsville affair. Last evening he dispatched Milton D. Purdy, Assistant Attorney General, to Brownsville to make a thorough personal inquiry into the whole matter of the troubles between the soldiers of the Twenty-fifth and the people of the town, the affair of the "shooting up" on August 12, the investigations that followed, and all subsequent or related incidents in the matter.

Mr. Purdy has made some investigations heretofore for the President and Mr. Roosevelt has great confidence in his capacity for getting at the facts as well as in the accuracy with which he will state them.

President's Declaration.

The President's declaration, in the most vigorous terms, to callers yesterday, that the Foraker speech in the Senate was, in his opinion, one of the incitements to the shooting of Captain Macklin, adds a completely new phase to this already remarkable case.

Captain Macklin was in command of one of the discharged companies, and was on duty at Fort Brown on the night of the riot. He and Major Penrose, who commanded the discharged battalion, were, within the last few days, ordered to be court-martialed on a charge of "failing to exercise due diligence" in preventing the rioting.

The President believes that the speech of Senator Foraker is of the kind of utterances calculated to make a bad situation worse. He has expressed the opinion that such support as that of Senator Foraker, given to wrongdoers, is calculated to make worse lawbreakers out of those already guilty of violating the law.

Seeks Aid in Senate.

The President expressed the hope that some friend of law, order and decency would take occasion to tell some plain truths to the Senate on the next time this affair should come up on the Senate floor.

Sensor Foraker, when told last evening of the expressions at the White House, declined to make any expression about it. He intimated that what he would have to say later about it would be said from his place in the Senate chamber.

The shooting of Captain Macklin, the determined purpose of the President, as indicated in his talks yesterday, to follow the matter and defend his own course to the end, the equally determined purpose of Senator Foraker to press his demand for a Congressional investigation, together with the widespread interest in the whole matter, assure that when Congress reconvenes it will be the one concern of supreme importance on the hands.

Captain Macklin was reported last evening to be doing as well as could be expected. He had been taken to the hospital at Fort Reno, Okla., and had made positive statement that his assailant was a negro. That the negro, however, was a member of one of the three discharged companies of the Twenty-fifth is only surmise.

Assassin at Door.

The negro went to the home of Captain Macklin, where the latter was awaiting court-martial under the recent order, and tried to enter by a side door. Captain Macklin demanded to know who was there, and a voice replied:

"Come to the back door. I have a message for you." The other did so, and as he opened the door a negro, his face covered by a cloth mask, entered the room and at the point of a revolver, commanded him to throw up his hands. The officer did so, and was then commanded to hand over his money. As he started to comply the negro fired two shots, one taking effect in the jaw and one in the abdomen. Then he fled from the quarters.

It is, so far as indicated by present dispatches from Fort Reno, entirely surmise that the shooting was done by one of the discharged men of the Twenty-fifth Infantry. Indeed, it was pointed out last evening in army circles, where the affair was, of course, the sole theme of discussion, that the negro was one of the members of the discharged battalion, doing the shooting for revenge. It was not likely he would have attempted robbery first. Indeed, the demand for money was regarded as stronger than at first. Sometimes I

(Continued on Second Page.)

MOTHER FEARS SON'S DEATH FROM RABIES

Mrs. Francois Debovis
in Critical Condition and
Husband Also Near
Death.

AFFLICTED FAMILY IN DIRE DISTRESS

Lad Bitten by Mad Collie
Causes Greatest Anx-
iety to Stricken
Parents.

Almost frantic from the fear that her eight-year-old son, Isadore, will fall a victim to the rabies, as the result of having been bitten by the mad collie which terrorized the downtown streets yesterday, Mrs. Francois Debovis is in a critical condition at her home, 214 Seventh street southwest. Mrs. Debovis has been ill for several weeks with a severe attack of pleuro-pneumonia, and the shock to her nerves as a result of the accident to her son makes her recovery problematic.

Mr. Debovis, who is a photographer, has also been ill for several months and is just now able to leave his bed. It is said he has consumption, which may cause fatal results at any time.

Father and Mother Stricken.

With both his father and mother almost at the point of death in their home, the lad, Isadore, has no one to care for him. His parents are unable to stir from the house and the little fellow is left to get treatment as best he can.

Emergency Hospital physicians have taken charge of the case and are doing all that they can to prevent hydrophobia from developing.

"Oh," wailed the mother when seen by a Times reporter last night as she lay in her bed, "if they could only do something for my boy. If they could only cure him. Friends have told me that the Pasteur Institute in Baltimore could possibly relieve him of all dangers from hydrophobia. If I could send him there I should feel that he was in safe hands and would be cured, but all that costs money and my husband and I are too poor to send him away."

Mrs. Debovis turned and buried her head in the pillow, sobbing. The bed, a trunk, two or three chairs, and several small articles of furniture constitute the furnishings of the scant apartment where she and her husband are so critically ill. A single lamp and stove furnish the light and heat for the room. Windows are drawn down tightly and the place is so stifly ventilated that it is almost impossible to breathe therein.

The boy sleeps in the room with his father and mother, so that they can care for him at night in case he should become seriously ill.

Struggle With Mad Canine.

Little Isadore Debovis was playing in front of his father's place of business yesterday morning, when the rabid collie saw him in his furious rage down the street. With a snarl the beast leaped at the child's throat and succeeded in getting its upper teeth in Isadore's cheek.

The force of the attack threw the little fellow to the ground, and for a second he lay there stunned. The mad canine had released his hold on the cheek and was preparing for a spring at the child's throat just as he revived enough to scream for help.

Frightened almost to death, the little chap fought at the beast with all the strength of his small body.

Just as the dog was about to make another effort to fasten his teeth in the boy's throat, a man leaped the beast over the head with a club, and he was frightened away.

The animal ran yelping down the street, while the little boy was taken into the home, where the deep wound was washed and bandaged. Physicians at the Emergency Hospital were at once summoned, and they treated the wound to prevent hydrophobia.

Tries to Comfort Mother.

Yesterday Isadore had been playing about as usual. Nothing seemed to bother him except the sobs of his mother, to whom he would run every few minutes and try to comfort her. He did not seem to realize, however, that she was almost frantic for fear of what the next few hours might hold in store for her son.

When Mrs. Debovis told the story to a Times reporter last night, her suffering was pitiable. Sobs shook her frame when she realized that because she could not send her son to the Pasteur Institute, there was a possibility of his developing a fatal malady.

"Can't something be done for him?" she wailed. "Oh if some one would only take my boy to that hospital where they can cure him, I should be eternally grateful to them."

"Why should all this affliction come when I am too ill to get out of bed and take care of my child?" she sobbed. "I know of no way that he can get there unless some one will send him. I cannot." Meantime, the little fellow, all unconscious of the alarm which his condition causes, plays about the home and tries to comfort his mother. The deepest sympathy is expressed